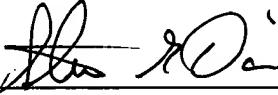


CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at (781) 861-6240.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.

By 

Steven G. Davis
Registration No. 39,652
Telephone (781) 861-6240
Facsimile (781) 861-9540

Lexington, Massachusetts 02421-4799

Dated: *November 8, 2000*

C

EXHIBIT A



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY

RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

Random House Webster's College Dictionary
Copyright © 1999 by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher. All inquiries should be addressed to Reference & Information Publishing, Random House, Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, NY 10022-7703. Published in the United States by Random House, Inc., New York and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited.

The Random House Living Dictionary Database™, Random House and colophon are registered trademarks of Random House, Inc.

The first Random House college dictionary, the *American College Dictionary*, was published in 1947 to critical acclaim. The first edition of the *Random House Webster's College Dictionary* was published in 1991. Subsequent revisions were published in 1992, 1995, and 1996. A second, completely redesigned, revised, and updated edition was published in 1997, with updates published annually thereafter. Copyright © 1998, 1996, 1995, 1992, 1991 by Random House, Inc.

Trademarks

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all words or terms in which proprietary rights might exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term is not intended to affect, or to express a judgment on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other proprietary term.

This book is available for special purchases in bulk by organizations and institutions, not for resale, at special discounts. Please direct your inquiries to the Random House Special Sales Department, toll-free 888-591-1200 or fax 212-572-4961.

Please address inquiries about electronic licensing of this division's products, for use on a network or in software or on CD-ROM, to the Subsidiary Rights Department, Random House Reference & Information Publishing, fax 212-940-7370.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Random House Webster's college dictionary -- 2nd. ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-375-40741-3 (hardcover).

1. English language--Dictionaries. I. Random House (Firm)

PE1628.R28 1999

423--DC21

99-12620

CIP

Visit the Random House Web site at www.randomhouse.com

Typeset and Printed in the United States of America
Typeset by the Random House Reference & Information Publishing Group

1999 Second Random House Edition

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

April 1999

ISBN: 0-375-40741-3

New York Toronto London Sydney Auckland

Staff
Prefac
Samp
Using
Defin
Abbre
Pronu
Dicti
Read
Guide
Avoid
Forms
From
Words
Words
Signs
Presid
Chief
Contir
Natio
Larges
Great
Larges
Notabl
Notabl
World
Index

rd(*tri*) to begin + *-ium* -IUM; cf. *ex-*
adorn with care. —v.i. 2. to groom
to PRIM

1 plant of the genus *Primula*, with

variety of colors. 2. EVENING PRIMROSE. 3.

yellow. [1375-1425; late ME *primrose*

life devoted to irresponsible hedon-

ism. [1595-1605]

mō'bē le'; Eng. *pri'mām mob'a*]

economy) the outermost sphere of

the evolution every 24 hours and causing

first moving (thing)]

scriptions) first. [1790-1800; < L

in'ter pā'kēs; Eng. *pri'mas* in'ter-

first among equals.

3. principle.

4. male member of a royal family. 2

5. sovereign or of a son of the sovereign

of various titles of nobility in other

titles. 5. the ruler of a small or subor-

dereminent person in any class or

of admirable person. 8. *Archaic*. a mon-

arch: *L principēm*, acc. of *principēs* first,

leader (n.) — *prin'*, for *primus* *prin-*

ce + -s nom. sing. ending]

central Saskatchewan, in S Canada

frock coat.

7. n. a national park in W Canada,

ini. (3875 sq. km.).

who embodies a woman's romantic

ideal of *Cinderella*.

8. n. the husband of a reigning fe-

male, in the position, rank, or dignity of a

principality. [1550-60]

island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence,

7,200; 2184 sq. mi. (5657 sq. km.).

9. n. British Columbia, in W Canada,

ini. (3875 sq. km.).

ce.let (-lit). *prince-kin* (-kin), n.

ance. [1610-20]

est. 1. liberal; lavish; magnificent;

a prince; elegantly refined. 3. of or

[1490-1500] —*prince'li-ness*, n.

[1595-1605]

10. n. regarded by Christians as the

eldest son. 2. *Cape*, a cape in W

most point of North America.

the largest island in the Alexander

mi. (5778 sq. km.). 2. an island in

tories. 12,830 sq. mi. (33,230 sq.

sq. mi.) of a king or queen. [1655-65]

railway terminus in W British Co-

owy plant, *Amaranthus hybridus*

family, having reddish foliage and

1620-30]

n. 1. a nonreigning female mem-

ber and consort of a prince. 3. (in Great

or of a son of the sovereign. 4. a

princess; a middle-class Amer-

monarch or queen. —adj. 6. Also,

at, or the like) styled with a close-

in single pieces, as gored, from

[MF] —Usage. See -ess.

daughter of a king or queen. 2. (in

the sovereign on his or her eldest

son)

in central New Jersey. 12,035 sq.

inlet of the Gulf of Alaska, in S

est or highest in rank, importance,

constituting principal or capital: a

or head. 4. the head or director

college. 5. a chief actor or per-

son of importance. 7. *Law*. a. a person

him or her. b. a person who com-

is an abettor. 8. a capital sum.

9. the main body of an estate, w-

me. 10. (in a framed structure) a

iacent or similar members depend-

ent of the combatants in a duel;

30-1300; ME < L *principālis* first,

-*alīs* -AL'] —*prin'ci-pal-ly*, adv.

CAPITAL'. —Usage. Although pro-

nounced alike, *principle* and *principal* are not interchangeable in writing. A *PRINCIPLE* is broadly "a rule of action or conduct" or "a fundamental doctrine or tenet." The adjective *PRINCIPAL* has the general sense "chief, first, foremost." The noun *PRINCIPAL* has among other meanings "the head or director of a school" and "a capital sum, as distinguished from interest or profit."

prin-ci-pal-i-ty (prin'sa pal'i tē), n., pl. -ties. 1. a state ruled by a prince. 2. the position or authority of a prince. 3. the rule of a prince. 4. *principali-ties*, an order of angels. [1300-50]

prin-ci-pal parts, n. a set of inflected forms of a verb from which all the other inflected forms can be derived, as *sing*, *sang*, *sung* or *smoke*, *smoked*; sometimes considered to include the present participle, as *singing* or *smoking*. [1865-70]

prin-ci-pi-pate (prin'sa pāt'), n. 1. supreme power or office. 2. the form of government of the early Roman Empire, under which some of the outward forms of the Republic were maintained. [1300-50; ME < L *principātūs* - *principātūs* (see *PRINCE*) + *-ātūs* -ATE']

Prin-ci-pi-pa (prin'sa pa, -pā'), n. an island in the Gulf of Guinea, off the W coast of Africa. 5255; 54 sq. mi. (140 sq. km.). Compare São Tomé and *PRINCIPE*.

prin-ci-pi-um (prin'sip'ē əm), n., pl. -cip-i-a (-sip'ē ə). a basic principle. [1575-85; < L *principium* founding, beginning, principle]

prin-ci-pi-ple (prin'sa pal), n. 1. an accepted or professed rule of action or conduct. 2. a fundamental law, axiom, or doctrine: *the principles of physics*. 3. *principles*, a personal or specific basis of conduct or management: *to adhere to one's principles*. 4. a guiding sense of the requirements and obligations of right conduct: *a person of principle*. 5. a rule or law exemplified in natural phenomena, the operation of a machine, or the like: *the principle of capillary attraction*. 6. the method of formation, operation, or procedure exhibited in a given instance: *a family organized on the patriarchal principle*. 7. a determining characteristic of something; essential quality. 8. an originating or actuating agency or force: *Growth is the principle of life*. 9. *Chem*. a constituent of a substance, esp. one giving to it some distinctive quality or effect. —*Idiom*. 10. *in principle*, in essence; fundamentally. 11. *on principle*, a. according to rules for right and moral conduct. b. according to habit or self-imposed regulations. [1350-1400; ME, alter. of MF *principe* or L *principium*] —Usage. See *principal*.

prin-ci-pi-pled (prin'sa pald), adj. imbued with moral principles (often used in combination): *high-principled*. [1635-45]

print (print), v.t. 1. to deck or dress for show. —v.i. 2. to deck one self out. 3. to fuss over one's dress, esp. before the mirror. [1570-80; appar. akin to *PRANK*] —*print'k'er*, n.

print (print), v.t. 1. to produce (a text, picture, etc.) by applying inked types, plates, blocks, or the like, to paper or other material either by direct pressure or indirectly by offsetting an image onto an intermediate cylinder. 2. to reproduce (a design or pattern) by engraving on a plate or block. 3. to publish in printed form. 4. to write in letters like those commonly used in print: *Print your name at the top*. 5. to indent or mark by pressing. 6. to produce (an indentation, mark, etc.), as by pressure. 7. to impress on the mind, memory, etc. 8. to apply with pressure so as to leave an indentation, mark, etc. 9. *Photog*. to produce a positive picture from (a negative) by the transmission of light. —v.i. 10. to produce printed material: *to print in color*. 11. to produce something in printed form. 12. to write in characters such as are used in print. 13. *print out*. *Computers*. to produce (data) in printed form; make a printout of. —n. 14. the state or being printed. 15. printed lettering, esp. with reference to style or size. 16. printed material. 17. *NEWSPRINT*. 18. a picture, design, or the like, printed from an engraved or otherwise prepared block, plate, etc. 19. an indentation, mark, etc., made by the pressure of one body or thing on another. 20. something with which an impression is made; a stamp or die. 21. *FINGERPRINT*. 22. a. a design or pattern on cloth made by dyeing, weaving, or printing with engraved rollers, blocks of wood, stencils, etc. b. a cloth so treated. c. an article of apparel made of this cloth. 23. a photograph, esp. a positive made from a negative. 24. any reproduced image, as a blueprint. 25. a positive copy of a completed motion picture ready for showing; *release print*. —adj. 26. of or pertaining to newspapers and magazines: *the print media*. —*Idiom*. 27. *in print*, a. in printed form; published. b. (of a book or the like) still available for purchase from the publisher. 28. *out of print*, (of a book or the like) no longer available for purchase from the publisher. [1250-1300; ME *print(e)*, *print(e)*, *print(e)* < OF *printre* impression, print]

print-a-ble (prin'ta bəl), adj. 1. capable of being printed. 2. suitable for publication; fit to print. [1830-40] —*print'a-bil-i-ty*, n.

print/ed cir-cuit, n. a circuit in which the interconnecting conductors and some of the circuit components have been printed, etched, etc., onto a sheet or board of dielectric material. [1945-50]

print/ed mat-ter, n. 1. any of various kinds of printed material that qualify for a special postal rate. 2. a classification of international mail consisting of such items, including catalogs and circulars. [1875-80]

print'er (prin'tər), n. 1. a person or firm engaged in the business of printing. 2. a machine used for printing. 3. a computer output device that produces a paper copy of data or graphics. [1495-1505]

print'er's dev'il, n. devil. [1755-65]

print-head (print'hd'), n. the printing element on an impact printer.

print-ing (print'ing), n. 1. the skill, process, or business of producing books, newspapers, etc., by impression from movable types, plates, etc. 2. the act of a person or thing that prints. 3. printed material. 4.

all the copies of a book or other publication printed at one time. 5. writing in which the letters resemble printed ones. [1350-1400]

print/ing press, n. a machine, as a cylinder press or rotary press, for printing on paper or the like from type, plates, etc. [1580-90]

print/mak-er (print'mā'kar), n. a person who makes prints, esp. an artist working in one of the graphic mediums. [1925-30]

print/mak-ing (print'mā'king), n. the art or technique of making prints. [1925-30]

print-out (print'out'), n. computer output produced by a printer.

print/ shop, n. 1. a shop where prints or graphics are sold. 2. a shop where printing is done. [1690-1700]

print/wheel/ or print/ wheel, n. DAISY WHEEL. [1940-45]

pri-on (pri'ən, pri'-n), n. a tiny proteinaceous particle, likened to viruses and viroids, but having no genetic component, thought to be an infectious agent in bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and similar encephalopathies. [1980-85; PR(OTEIN)-C

pri-or' (pri'ər), adj. 1. preceding in time or order; earlier: *a prior commitment*. 2. preceding in importance or privilege. —*Idiom*. 3. *prior* to, preceding: before. [1705-15; < L; former, elder, superior (adj.), before (adv.); akin to PRIME, PRE-] —*pri-or-ly*, adv.

pri-or² (pri'ər), n. an officer in a monastic order or religious house, sometimes next in rank below an abbot. [bef. 1100; ME, late OE < ML, LL; one superior in rank; n. use of prior PRIOR] —*pri-or-ship*, n.

Pri-or (pri'ər), n. Matthew, 1664-1721 English poet.

pri-or-ess (pri'ər əs), n. a woman holding a position corresponding to that of a prior. [1250-1300; ME < OF] —*Usage*. See -ess.

pri-or-i-tize (pri'ər i tīz, -or'-i-), v.t. -tized, -tiz-ing. —v.t. 1. to arrange or do in order of priority. 2. to give a high priority to. —v.i. 3. to organize material according to its priority. [1965-70] —*pri-or-i-ti-za-tion*, n.

pri-or-i-ty (pri'ər i tē, -or'-i-), n., pl. -ties. 1. the state or quality of being earlier in time or occurrence. 2. the right to take precedence in obtaining supplies, services, etc., as during a shortage. 3. the right to precede others in order, rank, privilege, etc.; precedence. 4. something given special or prior attention. [1350-1400; ME < MF < ML]

prior/ity mail, n. (in the U.S. Postal Service) mail consisting of merchandise weighing more than 12 ounces sent at first-class rates.

pri-or restraint, n. a court order banning publication of unpublished material. [1970-75]

pri-or-y (pri'ər ə), n., pl. -ries. a religious house governed by a prior or prioress, often dependent upon an abbey. [1250-1300; ME < ML]

Pri-pet (prɪpɪt, -et, prɪ'pet), n. a river in NW Ukraine and S Belorussia, flowing E through the Pripet Marshes to the Dnieper River in NW Ukraine. 500 mi. (800 km) long. Russian, *Pri-pyat* (prɪ'pɪyt).

Pri-pet Marsh/ es, n. an extensive wooded marshland in S Belorussia and NW Ukraine. 33,500 sq. mi. (86,765 sq. km.).

Pri-si-lan (prɪsh'ən, prɪsh'ən), n. fl. A.D. c500, Latin grammarian.

pri-sé (priz), v.t., pri-séed, pri-séing, n. PRIZE¹.

prism (priz'am), n. 1. Optics. a transparent solid body, often having triangular bases, used for dispersing light into a spectrum or for reflecting rays of light. 2. Geom. a solid having bases or ends that are parallel, congruent polygons and sides that are parallelograms. 3. Crystall. a form having faces parallel to the vertical axis and intersecting the horizontal axes. [1560-70; < LL *prisma* < Gk *prisma* lit., something sawed, akin to *prizein* to saw, *pristes* sawyer]

prismat-ic (priz mat'ik), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or like a prism. 2. formed by or as if by a transparent prism. 3. spectral in color; brilliant. 4. highly varied or faceted. [1700-10; < Gk *prismat-* (s. of *prisma*) *prism* + -ic] —*prismat-i-cal-ly*, adv.

pris-ma-toid (priz'ma toid'), n. a polyhedron having its vertices lying on two parallel planes. [1855-60; < Gk *prismat-* (s. of *prisma*) PRISM]

pris-moid (priz'moid), n. a solid having sides that are trapezoids and bases or ends that are parallel and similar but not congruent polygons. Compare PRISM (def. 2). [1695-1705] —*pris-moi-dal*, adj.

prison (priz'ən), n. 1. a building for the confinement of accused persons awaiting trial or persons sentenced after conviction. 2. any place of confinement or involuntary restraint. 3. imprisonment. [bef. 1150; ME *prison*, earlier *prius* < OF, var. of *preson* imprisonment, a prison < L *prē(hē)nsiōnēm*, acc. of *prehēnsiō* seizure; see PREHENSION]

pris'on camp, n. 1. a camp for the confinement of prisoners of war or political prisoners. 2. a camp for less dangerous prisoners assigned to outdoor work, usu. for the government. [1905-10]

pris-on-er (priz'ə nər, priz'ər), n. 1. a person confined in prison or kept in custody, esp. as the result of legal process. 2. a person or thing deprived of liberty or kept in restraint. [1300-50; ME < AF]

pris'oner of war, n. a person who is captured and held by an enemy during war, esp. a member of the armed forces. Abbr.: POW

pris'oner's base, n. a children's game in which members of two teams try to capture each other.

pris-ty (pris'ē), adj. -sier, -siest. excessively proper; affectedly correct; prim. [1890-95, Amer.; b. PRIM and sissy] —*pris-si-ly*, adv. —*pris-si-ness*, n.

Pri-s-ti-na (prish'ti na), n. the capital of Kosovo, in S Yugoslavia. 210,040.

pris-tine (pris'tēn, pri stēn'; esp. Brit. pris'tin), adj. 1. having its original purity; uncorrupted or unsullied. 2. of or pertaining to the earliest period or state. [1525-35; < L *pristinus* early; akin to *primus* first, PRIME]

prith·ee (prith'ē), interj. Archaic. (I) pray thee. [1570-80; by shortening and alter.]